NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863

NEW YORK HERALD.

DALES OF REAL SEVEN.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

POOR N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASHAU STS.

MIBGO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- AURORA FLOYD WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.-MORET. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Luck -Tooples.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .-- OCR ANERI-NEW ROWERY THEATRE, Rowery.-List Days or BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery.-LONDON PRENT

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Minnty Wagner. Con. Nutt. Dog Show, &c., at all hours.— Where Amour. Afternoon and Evening. BETANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanica' Hall. 672 Broad ay.—Ermopian Songa, Burlusques, Dangua &c.—High

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway .- Songs, BURLESQUES

HOPE CHAPEL 720 Brondway-MacEver's HIBERE AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 466 Broadway.-Ballers PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 565 Broadway. -Open daily from 10 A. M. ill 19 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETEIOFIAN

New York, Saturday, May 2, 1863. THE SITUATION.

The following order of General Hooker, which we received late last night, may meet the evil complained of by the Commanding General, and was issued, we suppose, in consequence of the recent publications of false intelligence in Philadelphia and in this city by republican journals. Our letters hereafter will, of course, bear the required signatures. The order came too late this morning to be complied with in to-day's publication :-

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING ARMY CORRESPO DENTS. CENERAL ORDER—NO. 48.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., April 30, 1868. The frequent transmission of false intelligence, and the betrayal of the movements of the army to the enemy, by the publication of injudicious correspondence of an accommons character, makes it necessary to require Il newspaper correspondents to publish their commu-ications over their own signatures. In case of failure to comply with this order, through

their own or their employers' neglect, such correspondents will be emilided from, and the circulation of the journals for which they correspond suppressed within, the lines of

Commanding officers and Provost Marshals are directed to enforce this order, and will keep themselves informed of all the correspondents within the limits of their re spective camps, and should any such disregard its require masts, will send them forthwith beyond the lines of this

By command of Major General.

8. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official—S. F. Harstow, A. A. G.

General Hooker's army has made a positive, and, so far, a successful advance, having crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday, encountered the my on the other side, drove them from their rife pits below the city of Fredericksburg, captured five hundred prisoners and gained a decided winter over the rebels. The troops are reported to be in magnificent condition, both as regards health and discipline. The crossing was made by the right wing above, and the left wing clow the city, General Hooker superintend ing the laying of the pontoon bridges near Ford in person. The rebels made but a slight show of resistance at this point, as the One Handred and Fifty-fourth New York and Seventy-third Pennsylvania crossed over, but fell back after a little skirmishing. The advance of Hooker's army has crossed the Rapidan. General Lee's forces are therefore outflanked to a great Richmond. Our army correspondence to-day relative to this important advance is full and interesting, and our map of the Rappahannock, Rapidan, the fords and surrounding country will be found most valuable in following the movements of the grand army.

Prom our correspondence from Fortress Monroe on Thursday we learn that Col. Robert M. West, commending Fort Magruder, made an attack, with infantry and cavairy, on the enemy at Williamsburg, and succeeded in driving the rebels two miles beyond the town. Our pickets are at present stationed there, and are ordered to maintain their position at all hazards.

He the arrival of the transport Escort from New bern, N. C., we have intelligence from that region up to the 29th ult. General Palmer made & succonful reconnoissance towards Kinston, and returned after driving the rebels from their position behind earthworks within eight miles of that place. The chief participators in the affair were the Forty fifth Massachusetts and the Fifty-eighth Pennsvivania regiments.

Skirmishing to a great extent had been going or in the vicinities of Newbern and Washington. The enemy have been repulsed at every point, and considerable numbers of rebel prisoners have been taken and sent into Newbern. General Hill is supposed to be at Goldsboro, with a portion of the forces with which he lately invested Newtern and Washington.

General Heckman forwards his official report of the march of his forces to Washington and the operations there.

The news from the Southwest is most important By the arrival of a steamer at Cairo yesterday, from Milliken's Bend, we are informed that nearly the whole of our army at that point was in motion, leaving tents and baggage behind, and the oldiers taking six days rations.

It is stated, on what is considered reliable an thority, that General Osterhaus occupies Grand Gulf. Two tugs, having in tow four hay barges, run past the batteries at Vicksburg on Saturday night without being fired upon.

spatches from Franklin, Tennessee, dated yes terday, report a splendid dash of our cavalry under Colonel Campbell, of the Second Michigan, among General Van Dorn's rebel pickets, near Thompson's station. The enemy were prepared to run. Fourteen of them were killed and twenty wounded, and eleven prisoners taken, including

It was stated by a rebel deserter at Murfreesboro that General Breckinridge atlyanced to Beech Grove and Hoover's Gap, twelve miles from there | campaigns

on the Manchester pike. He stated that the entire rebel force now is in position from Beech Grove through War-trace, Guy's Gap and Shelbyville. We give to-day, from the Wheeling Intelligen

STATES OF SERVICE STRAFF.

a very interesting account of the late rebel raid into Western Virginia. The rebels went from Morgantown to Uniontown, where they committed ville towards Fairmont, passing within thirteen miles of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. There was a good deal of plarm at the latter place, and the cashier of the bank there destroyed \$60,000 of the bank's issue for fear of its falling into their

The steamship City of Manchester, from Queensown on the 18th of April, reached this por esterday morning. Her news has been anticip by the Europe at Halifax. Our European files by the City of Manchester are two days later than those received by the New York, and contain the letails of the advices to the 17th ultimo. The City of Manchester landed six hundred and ninety

we have news tokich has made the circumfa of the world in seventy-one days. On Thursday, by the way of England, we published the announcement of the sailing of the ship King Lear from Hong Kong on the 18th of February, bound for San Francisco, and pesterday we received a despatch from the latter place, announcing her safe arrival. Within five years the same thing

will be accomplished in five minutes.

The Broadway Railroad case remains in statu quo, no motion having been yet made to remove the perpetual injunction, for which some days notice will be required by the complaining parties. The Governor heard arguments for and sgainst the Legislative Broadway Railroad bill yesterday. at Albany, and stated that he would decide the question of confirming the action of the Legisfature without delay.

In the case of the United States against fifty oxes of absynthe, seized for undervaluation, verdict was rendered yesterday by the jury in the United States District Court for the government. Counsel for the United States, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, and his assistant, Mr. Ethan Allen; for claimants, Messrs. Webster and Craig. Judge Nelson charged the Grand-Jury in the Unit-

ed States Circuit Court yesterday upon the usual topics. He remarked that the diminution of the number of maritime crimes during the last few

years was ewing to the vigilant and vigorous administration of justice in this district.

Yesterday was another day of wild speculation is Walistreet. The business done was enormous, and everything was higher, the leading speculative stocks being Herkem, Pittaburg and Erie. The government also did avery large business. Nearly five millions were loaned to government at 5 and 6 per cent. The timit of the 5 per cent deposits has been reached. Gold was dull. The price fractured between 1564. ated between 1501/2 and 1511/2, closing at five P. M. at 150%. Exchange closed at 1861/2 a 167. Money was very

150%. Exchange closed at 166% a 167. Money was very casy. Oall loans 4 a 5 per cent.
Cotton was dult, but quoted steady, yesterday. Lee inquiry existed for breadstuffs, which were abundant and depressed, particularly in the instance of flour, the receipts of which were heavy. The provision trade active only in the line of beef, basen and land, w

The Advance of the Army of the P The reports which we publish to-day of the the near approach of the most important, and

perhaps, the decisive struggle, of the war. The details of the crossing of the Rappahan-nock by the army indicate General Hooker's plan of eperations. He is moving on an inte rior line above or west of Fredericksburg, to turn that strong position or to draw the ener out into the open field. The detachments which were sent down several miles below Fredericks burg, to lay a number of pontoon bridges, as if for the crossing of the whole army there, were evidently employed to divert the attention of above, and this stratagem no doubt contributed argely to the passage of the river at the several crossings above, almost without a show of re-

The main body of the army was thus rapidly narching southward, several of the advanced corps having crossed the Rapidan, and the alernative was thus presented to General Lee of nstantly coming out of his defences for battle. or for a rapid retreat to secure his roads to Richmond. He could not remain behind his intrenchments with his enemy rapidly pushing along his flank to get in between him and Richnond, his base of supplies. He must come out and fight or retreat, and without loss of time, or the powerful advanced cavalry force of General Stoneman will anticipate him and cut off his railway communications. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if our next intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is that of a desperate battle, or of the hasty retreat of the rebel army to some new position.

But, as the enemy appear to have had at none of the crossings of the Rappshannock any protecting force beyond a line of pickets and s squad or two of riffemen, is it not possible that Lee, anticipating this flank movement of Gen Hooker, may have played upon him the old rebel game of Manassas and Corinth? We are aware of the fact that only a few days ago the rebel tents by ay and their camp fires by night along the heights of Fredericksburg appeared to be largely increased; but even this may have been a ruse. Some weeks ago we were in formed, through an intercepted letter from a soldier of Lee's army, that orders had been rend through all his camps for preparations for a march, involving the destruction of all our plus baggage. It is possible, therefore, that while General Hooker has been waiting for the roads to dry his enemy may have given him the slip, though all our information direct from the field leads to a different conclusion.

At all events, this advance of Gen. Hooker is now the all-absorbing question of the day. The hopes and the fears of the country are now centred upon him. He is awage of the tremen dous responsibilities of his position. His success will be to him an enduring crown of glory; but should be fail he is lost beyond redemption. He enters upon the momentous task be-fore him with everything supplied him essential to success by the government and the people, except those essential qualities of unfalling except those essential qualities of unfalling skill, promptitude in action and vigilant discretion which he is expected himself to supply, and which we trust he will supply, as the leader of the magnificent army which he comadvance, therefore, with confidence that it will give us the best assurance of a victorious

BROADWAY RAUBOADS .- Yesterday was day appointed by Governor Seymour to hear the arguments of counsel for and against the signing of the Broadway Railroad bill. will bardly amount to much. The matter is one for the Governor's own good sonse to decide. Probably the best course would be to sign the bill, and thus put an on to all intrigues and plottings. Since a railros on Broadway is inevitable, public opinion eems to have settled into the conviction that

all parties should have equal rights in the affair

So, if the Broadway Railroad Company desires

to build a road, let them have their bill. As for the Harlem Broadway Railroad, we understand that the scheming of certain stockjobbers connected with the Tribune and Times, and having control over the money columns of those papers, is at the bottom of that move. We heard six weeks age that such a plan was in contemplation, and that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been subscribed to operate upon the Counci and Aldermanic "Rings;" but we thought it scarcely probable that the impudence of a few stackjobbers could carry them so far. It sppears that we were mistaken ; for a great sal of money has been made by the rise in Harlem stock, and it is whispered in well in-formed circles that the "Rings" aforesaid have pocketed a share of the profits. Aldermen and Councilmen are so very immaculate that this rumer may perhaps be doubted; but the Tribune and Times operators have probably made

very good thing of the speculation. The streets of this city certainly belong to the public; but if any persons want to run rail reads through the streets let them do it by all neans. Now that the system is fairly inaugurated, let us have railroads in every street and venue, if any one desires to build them. After the tracks are laid any citizen may run his own private car, after settling such minor matters as licenses, &c. If Greeley can afford special car to carry him and his government gams, let him have it. If Brother Beecher wants our to convey himself and Miss Ann (not Dan) Dickinson towards "the insurrection in Hell," let him have it. If George Law and dore Yanderbilt want to run care, let do it. If somebody wants to invent conches and cabs to run en or off the rails at leasure, let him do that. The sooner Governor Seymour signs the Broadway Railroad bill, th sooner every one will knew what gauge to measure their cars and carriages by; and, there-fore, the bill should be signed immediately.

THE NEW CASUS BELLI WITH RNGGASDE rebel agents, through their sympathizers of the English press, are endeavoring to get up another excitement against the North on the score of an alleged pass given by our Minister at London to a couple of American citiz permitting them to run a cargo of goods con traband of wer, and intended for Mexican use, through our Blockading squadron. As the English, and rame from an English to-a Mexican port, there would seem to be no necessity for such a protection; but the affair of the hoff had, it seems, frightened the consi and they resorted to this means of assuri safety of the cargo. Now we have seen no reply, on the part of Mr. Adams, to this obarge; but we have not the least hesitation in saving that this so-called pass is not a pass at all, but simply a certificate from the American Minister that the goods in ques-tion are American property and bona fide intended for Mexican use. In giving such a document our Minister violated no principle of international law; for a simple attesta tion of a fact cannot be regarded in the light of positive official interference. It must be ad nitted, however, that the good taste-and policy of the proceeding are exceedingly ques and we could have wished, for his own sake, that Mr. Adams had had nothing to do with it. Such difficulties will, however, be-continually arising until the government takes the proper the rebels by way of Mexico. Let it fortify the line of the Rio Grande, and it will do away with the necessity of this strict surveillance over vessels making for Mexican ports.

A MATCH FOR PROFESSOR TRAIN. -Professor Seorge Francis Train has just returned to this city from his lecturing tour at the West. During his absence he has made one hundred and thirty-five speeches to large audiences, at twenty-five couts a head, and has netted beween thirty and fifty thousand dollars, thus demonstrating the fact that patriotism of the right sort pays much better than any attempt to drive the idea of a street railway into the thick head of John Bull. Professor Train will deliver a speech in this city next week, and we have an opponent for him worthy of his best oratorical and other powers.

This opponent is no less a personage than Miss Ann Dickinson, who is a young woman, and quite handsome, and who must not be confounded with Mr. Dan Dickinson, who is an old woman, and by no means good looking. Ann (not Dan) Dickinson's bottleholder, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher-there is, of course, nothing but water in the bottle-states that she has been refused both the New York and the Brooklyn Academies of Music, and will, therefore, have to give her next public talk in the Cooper Institute. Now if Ann (not Dan) Dickinson will relinquish for a while her scheme to stir up an insurrection in Hell," and consent to held a debate with Professor Train, we will engage to obtain our Academy of Music for the occasion. Beecher, the bully parson, can take the chair and hold the stakes, and we are sure that the match will draw a crowded house. No profane language must be used, however, either by Ann (not Dan) Dickinson or the gallant Pro-

THE TENTH DEMOLITION OF McCLELLAN,-The radical papers for the last few days have been demolishing General McClellan for the tenth time. Surely be must have the nine lives attributed to a cat, or be could not have survived after so many demolitions. No doubt they think that they have finished him now for certain. Their latest and most improved weapon is that the rebels agree with them in opinion about Wellellan. If he lives after that he must be something more than mortal. The rebels hate McClellan as much as do the radicals; for he has given both a world of trouble. That they should combine against him, therefore, is not to be wondered at. The rebels and the radicals are both working for the same object. Hence they agree. But let the organs of the radicals beware lest they overdo the business, and make General McClellan a greater man than they intend. Some thirty-five years ago General Jackson was stronged in the same way, sent citizens. He has record at the living

twenty months. The result we that he was in everybody's mouth, and became the idel of the people and President of the United States. So will it be with McClellan if the radical Journals only persevere in their attacks. At present nobody feels disposed to talk about elections for we are too busliy engaged, being in th midst of a tremendous war. But if the abolipublic mind let them mark the consequence.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.THE FRENCH RE PORTED TO BE DRIVEN PROM PURBLA .- A telegraphic despatch from San Francisco, dated Wednesday last, brings the important intelligence that on the 7th of April the French had een driven with great alaughter beyond the outposts of Puebla, and compelled to retire to Cholula, where they were fortifying themselves. This latter place lies fifteen miles west-northwest of Puebla, and the movement cannot therefore, be technically called a retrograde one, though it is not the less indicative of a bed repulse. A portion of the French army, it will be recollected, was originally sent to Cho lula, with the idea, no doubt, in case the warks at Puebla should prove too strong for capture to turn that position, and so regain the road to the capital.

It is, of course, impossible to say how far the above statement is to be relied on. It professes to be taken from a letter in the San Francisco Democrat, under date of the 15th of April, "from a place sixty miles southeast of Acapulco;" and the vagueness of this description certainly does not tell in its favor. But there are other points that would go to establish its correctness. It agrees in the main with the French accounts, which claim that up to the 5th and 6th of April the invaders had succeeded in capturing a third of the city. Now the details furnished from French sources are only full and circumstantial to the 3d, and after that they are summarized in a paragraph and credited to private letters. Even according to these the Mexicans still remained in possession of two-thirds of the city and a couple of its strong est fortresses. It is therefore quite possible that on the 7th they made the sortie described, and drove the French beyond their own treaches, compelling them to fall back some distance. It is certainly a presumption in favor of the truth of the statement that, although both accounts profess to come down to the 9th, giving the French full time to complete theirs, they have slured over in three or four lines the particulars of the intervening events, important

THE MAY MERTINGS-ANOTHER PROGLAMATION FREEDOM .- The American Anti-Slavery Soclety is about to bold its twenty-ninth anniver sary in Dr. Cheever's church. It is summoned by W. L. Gerrison, Wendell Phillips and Charles C. Burleigh; and the burden of the theme, according to the programme issued by these revo-lutionary radical leaders, is that "a decree of immediate and universal emancipation is de-manded by the imperited state of the country." We had supposed that the first "decree" would have done the business. The radicals and abolitionists one and all said it would. But now it appears that the first decree amounts to nothing, and we must have another one. But would it issuing a second proclamation, it would be desirable to ascertain whether the negroes want the physic. That the race are utterly indifferto the tremendous efforts being made in their behalf is evident enough. Governor Andrew, Beecher, Cheever and Greeley have completely failed in their efforts to raise a black brigade to fight for "universal emancipation;" and now it devolves upon Dewning, the oyster man, whose bivalves are of such excellent quality, to-take the matter in hand. Perhaps he may succeed. Perhaps not. We shall see. But certain it is that he cannot do worse than the blueskins who are the shining lights of rethen it will be time enough for the President to consider the propriety of sending forth another proclamation of freedom. Besides, it is incumbent on Andrew and Greeley to keep faith with Mr. Lincoln; and before he gives them a second "song of freedom" let them redeem their proaise conditional on the first, to darken all the highways with the clouds of dust from a libe-rating army nine bundred thousand strong, marobing south to the tune of Old John

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE-WHAT IS IT !- The dical papers bare opened fire upon the National Institute before it has done anything, or hey know what it is. Let it have time to unfold itself. At present it is said to be investigating the physiological development of the uman race. Let it have time to bring forth its ideas. Meanwhile, we have no doubt that it will supersede Barnum in baby shows; for he great showman does not know enough of cience for this highly interesting subject. Let he National Institute have fair play, and it may bring to light matters and facts of the greatest oment connected with the natural his the genus homo-whether, for instance, the various white races have, as the most enlightened abolitionists maintain, sprung from a single black pair in the Garden of Eden, or whether ole human species, black, white, brown and red, were not, according to the opinion of Lord Monboddo, monkeys, whose tails have been worn off by the progress of civilization. By all means let the National Institute have free scope, and light will be thrown on the origin and physical development of man.

GENERAL FRANKLIN'S DREKNER.—We have reseived the following note from Major General Franklin relative to the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Naw York. April 30, 1863.

On the 6th day of April you published in your paper the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Contact of the War, ontaining charges against me, which, if true, destroy my character and reputation as an officer. I have prepared a reply to that report, and I think I have a right to sak you to give equal publicity to my defence, reacted a copy, which is sent stimultaneously to the papers in this city which published the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. B. FRANKLIN, Major General.

We have also received the reply. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are comhe committee was nothing but a miserable set of back politicians. The reply of General Franklin is that of a high-minded soldier, and one entirely above the meanness that characterized the conduct of the committee who undertook to manage the government and all the generals in the field.

Movements of Secretary Chase in Bost Movements of Secretary Chase in Boston, May 1, 186 Boston, May 1, 186 Foctory Chase, now on a visit to this city, is re-

MALE WAS SELECT IN CASE

Arrival of the United States Steam

Reconnoissance Under General Palmer Towards Kinston.

Gen. Heckman's Official Report of Recent Operations Near Washington.

Capt. Wall, of the Escort, and His Brilliant Feat in Running the Rebel Butteries,

The United States steam (ransport Escort, Captain R. Wall (Captain Shaw, agent), arrived at this port last night, from Newbern, N. C., 20th, and Hattoras faile Sotia, at six A. M., making the passage in diffy-five hours. The Escort is the steamer which ran the rebel blockade at Washingtee, N. C., with General Foster and the Fi'th Rhode Island Volunteers on beard. The brave Captain Wall was then, as now, in command of the Escort, and behaved very gallastiy on that occasion. She comes to New York for repairs to her half- and machinery, which are considerably damaged by the she's she received from the rebel batteries.

Several skirmishes had taken place is the violuities of Newbern and Washington. The enemy have been repulsed at every point, and considerable numbers of rebel prisectors have been taken and sont into Newbern. General Hill is supposed to be at Goldsboro with a portion

ly all of its horses either killed or disabled. The unimals were of excellent quality and thoroughly drilled in the service. The shed had been crected for several years,

an't was not suspected of being insecure.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Fiscort:—
Colonel S. H. Mix, Third New York cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Low, Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers: Captain S. Belger (wounded), First Rhode Island artiller; Mrs. Jas. Belger, children and servant; Captain H. B. Goodwin, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain W. B. Avory, Marier artillery; Rov. H. S. White, Clasplam Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers; Lieutenant A. M. Massey (wounded). Third Rhode Island Volunteers; Lieutenant S. W. Kolley, 103e Pennsylvania; Volunteers; Lieutenant R. B. Brysen, do Lieutenant W. L. Wheaton, General Palmer's Staff; W. J. Hough, of Jersey City; W. P. Stewar, of Rochester; S. A. Lanlgan and C. W. Smith, of Broeklyn; J. V. Norton of Plainsville, N. Y.; Wm. Slost of Broeklyn; three Sistors of Mercy and servant, from Newbern hospitals; Captain Isaac Washington, Chas. H. Cheestbrough, maie, and C. H. Davis, supercargo of wrecked schooner A. J. Chapman.

Newmont, N. C., April 29, 1863.
deance of General Palmer into the Enemy's Country—.
Reconnoissames in Force—How the Department in Fort
Carolins Has Been Divided—Departure of the Celebrate
Steamer Becort for New York—Coptain Richard Wall— Proposed for the Relief of the Family of the File Whaten Killed-Improvements in Newbern-A Brench of the Astor House Opened-Movements and Illness of Generals-General Beckman's Official Report of 1864 March to Washington, de., de.

about three P. M. A portion of his force advanced thenes by way of the Dover road, and the balance proceeded by into it the read, the culverts, &c., and to report imme-intely when they fell in with the enemy or any further igns of their having been recently in the vicinity. In he measure the train halted near Fort Merriam, a snug reastwork and battery commanding the read for several rides. It was erected by Mr. Merriam, of New York, shile engaged in reconstructing the read at this point in weemberlast, but subsequently abandoned when General

suddenly fell with a crash, burying spread engice and double and single bars smild a chaotic mass of old fence rails, asplings and pine break. The Colonel bad with much humanity retrained from taking polices is not of Jones' donnied; in consideration of the multitude in his family, and ashipoted himself to the risk of life or limb in consequence.

The rain commesced pouring down in torrests about midnight, and the shelter afforcing by the pine break-was very insufficient, if the object was to keep-out the rain. As it was, the night would have passed gloomly had it not been for the good obser and lively conversation of Colonel Fellows, and his officers. They have all men active service, was distinctive.

o city. Mr. Fitmen personally of his establishment, and it

Reigadier General Commandine B.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST. Reported Occupation of Grand

Gulf by Union Troops.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY IN MOTION

REDRI. ACCOUNTS PROM MISSISSIPPI to. be

Two tugs, having in tow four hay burges, can past the batteries at Vicksburg on that Saturday night. The robust did not fire at them.

It is thought the anothery stocks at Millikes's Done, of which there are considerable quantities, will have to run

Capture of Moster on the Mobil Ohio Railroad-Destruction of T Miles of the Control Mississippi

estizens of Brookville, Va., dated April 22, state that Unionists captured Mayber, on the Mobile and Obje in Sad, twelve miles from Columbus, Miss.

Puckstown to Winona, has been destroyed by Un rom Corinth. Great excitement is caused by the

to fifteen hundred cavalry, retrocted without Cabout four hundred Yankee cavalry left They burned, on their retreat, the Female Institution other hospital buildings. At Okoloca two traitiumed. At Newton the oughnes were very

Jackson, Muss., April 25, 1882.

The water at Fort Pemberton has fallen four feet. It is ling two inches doily. Communication with the lat The enemy have not advanced nearer Newton, White

at Starkeville they bearington.

Jacason, Miss., April 26, 1888.

The force which passed Pontrope does not exceed a thousand cavalry, with five piaces of artilliery. About a hundred men, with one gun, turned back, carrying a sick and stolen property. About eight hundred cava and one piece of artillary have gene to Tupolo and the

that which passed Pontotoc. They had uo wage The scouts at Senatobia say there are no Yankees this de of Coldwater. All have gone towards Memphis. The neemy's cump is in sight, four miles south of Pale-Alta.

Colonel Berrian completely routed the Yankees. at, meulingham on Friday morning.

General Bowen, in command at Grand Gulf, says, the

enemy made a reconnectionance yesterday on his tig Black. They numbered about three hundres, tired precipitately at the sight of his battery.

GENERAL DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Rules in Segard to Letters to Go. Bene

ines, the following rules must be complied with:

1. No letter must exceed one page of additor she clatte is any other than purely domestic instance.

2. Every letter must be aligned with its, writer.

in full.

3. All letters maps be sent with five cents, pos-closed, if to go to Exchanged, and ten early if hey 4. All letters must be enclosed to the Com-General of the Department of Virginia, at Same roe. No letter sent to any other address ad-warded.

All letters sent to Fortress Monrae without astrict pliance with these rules, except for prisoners of war, will be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office.

JOHN A. DIX, Your General. One Hundred and Sing-ainth M. York Volunteens

Provisional brigate, Seventh army corps, Su-ginia, has issued a special order, exceeding plimentary in its series, conceaning the bro in its series, com

Theatrical.

Matibia Heron clores her very successful five weeks sugarement at this house this evening, playing "Aviora

MISS Lecule Wedgern repeats her performages the wrening. The Academy was well fitted test highly not ing the fact that five out of every six famili in theo'dyn were chang of domiciles, amathing prockery, carting furniture and making themselves reperal